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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures ...

Max. +12°C. Minimum -10°C.
Sun sets today at 6.10 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

VOL. IV, NO. 2

KABUL TIMES

KABUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1965, (HAMAL 3, 1344, S.H.)

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul
Hotel; Share-e-Naw near
Park Cinema; Kabul Inter-
national Airport.

PRICE Af. 2

His Majesty Grants Chen Yi Audience; Premier Praises Afghan-Chinese Friendship

KABUL, March 23.—

His Majesty the King granted an audience to Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China, at 6.30 p.m. yesterday at Gulkhana Palace. Dr. A. Zahir, Deputy Prime Minister, Sultan M. Ghazi, President of the Afghan-Chinese Friendship Society, Han Nien-Lung, Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister, Hao Ting, Chinese Ambassador in Kabul, and Chang Tung, Director of the First Asian Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, were also present.

Earlier, Chen Yi signed a special book at Dil-Kusha Palace, placed a wreath on the Tomb of

His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah and paid courtesy calls on the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister.

Last night Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf gave a dinner in honour of the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister at Chilston Palace.

Welcoming the Chinese delegation the Prime Minister said he was happy over China's willingness to extend long-term credit to help towards the country's development. He assured the Chinese Vice-Premier that Afghanistan appreciated this help, which was without strings and which was viewed by the world as the highest example of disinterested and fruitful co-operation between two countries with different political systems.

Afghanistan, he said, has constantly strived to ensure independence and the right of self-determination of nations and to strengthen world peace. In all international gatherings Afghanistan supports nations which honour these high ideals, Dr. Yousuf declared.

These noble aims are the same as those accepted at the Bandung conference of Afro-Asian nations which was one of the biggest historical events of the contemporary world, said the Prime Minister. "The Bandung conference played a great role in strengthening ties between Asian and African nations and among them between Afghanistan and the People's Republic of China," he added.

The Prime Minister expressed the hope that the second gathering of Asian and African nations would reaffirm the great aims of the Bandung conference and would have favourable and deep effects on widening co-operation between Asian and African nations and in strengthening world peace and co-operation and friendship among all peoples of the world.

He hoped that the participants in the second Afro-Asian conference would choose their common views and common aims as the basis for discussion so that by their understanding and unanimity of views on a large number of problems of interest to the world they could prove their effectiveness as regards the destiny of peoples and nations which have not yet acquired the right to self-determination, the easing of conflicts, complete and universal disarmament, strengthening of peace and promoting peaceful co-operation between all nations of the world.

The Prime Minister regretted that the lawful right of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations had not been accepted and that the world's most populous state is not represented in the world body. He added that the government of Afghanistan which has been supporting China's right to enter the UN from the beginning, is certain that acceptance of China's right will make the role of Asian and African countries in the organisation more effective, will improve the working of the world body and will

(Contd on page 4)



His Majesty the King received Marshal Chen Yi, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, at Gulkhana Palace yesterday. Seen

at the audience are from left to right Chang Tung, Director of the First Asian Department in the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Abdul

Zahir, Deputy Prime Minister and Health Minister, His Majesty the King, Chen Yi, and Han Nien Lung, Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

British Woman MP Impressed By Rural Schools

KABUL, Mar. 23.—"I was amazed at the unanimity of views held by participants in the recent Tehran Conference sponsored by the UN Status of Women Commission," said Mrs. Margaret McKay, British M. P., at a press conference here Monday.

Participants came from countries vastly different in economic and social standards yet the conference succeeded in adopting a number of resolutions on the equality of women and advancement of women's education through the UN, she said.

"However even women fail to agree all the time," she pointed out, referring to a draft on the Declaration of Rights of Women which was not approved.

Mrs. McKay, who is here for a seven-day visit, is already impressed by the perseverance and hard work of the Afghans in raising their living and educational standards. She said she found the rural schools of Shewaki very interesting and was moved by the intelligent answers she heard



Mrs. M. McKay from some of the students.

Giving her impressions of the Afghan people, she said: "They are not a people who would ask for charity. They have character and they are handsome. They are brave and we know it," she said smiling with an obvious reference to the Anglo-Afghan wars.

Mrs. McKay, who arrived here Saturday, visited the Kabul Museum and was convinced that an exhibition of some of the items in London would be of great help in publicising Afghanistan to the world. She hopes to be able to see activities of the Afghan women and meet some of the leading women before leaving on Saturday.

Mrs. McKay is the author of two books, "Generation in Revolt" and "Women in Trade Union History". Her special interests cover all industrial matters, the position of women in a changing world, occupational hygiene and Central Eastern European questions.

Kabul Bus Fare Raised 25 Percent

KABUL, March 23.—The Kabul Bus Company has raised the city bus fare by 25 per cent. This increase was imposed because of the company's losses which during the last three years amounted to Af. 20 million, Hafizullah, Assistant President of the company said.

He said fuel, spare parts and services cost more now and the company felt it must maintain a balance between its revenues and expenditures.

The bus company now has 116 buses running in the city. One reason for our loss is, the official of the company said, that the some 200 private buses operate just in the rush hours in the morning and afternoon and park for the rest of the day when there are not enough passengers. Our buses run on a fixed schedule regardless of the number of passengers.

The Director of the Traffic Department said "we have been trying to make the private buses also maintain a programme. But we can't stop these 200 buses, whose fare is 25 percent lower than that of the bus company, just because the company has lost money."

Despite the fact these private buses operate as the bus company official said in the rush hours, all passengers still cannot be accommodated at these hours and the bus company is not yet able to cope with morning and afternoon passengers.

New Department To Coordinate Nangarhar Project

KABUL, Mar. 23.—A high-powered commission consisting of the Ministers of Agriculture, Planning, Finance and Public Works and the Governor of Nangarhar has been appointed to coordinate the work of a new department set up to deal with the production programme at Nangarhar.

Organisational changes have been made since the construction work on the Nangarhar canal and power station has been completed and the project is now entering the production stage. The former chief of the Department of Dams and Canals in the Ministry of Public Works, Bashir Loudin, has been appointed chief of the new department which is called the Nangarhar Development Department.

U.S.A. Supplies Tear Gas To Vietnam Against Vietcong

WASHINGTON, March 23, (Renter).—

THE State Department said yesterday that U.S. supplied tear gas was used by South Vietnamese forces against the Vietcong in a few instances.

The department spokesman said the gas had only temporary effects and was "precisely similar to types of tear gas employed in riot control all over the world."

The spokesman said that the State Department was checking with Saigon to get all facts relating to the use of the gas.

The State Department did not know when the South Vietnamese forces first used the gas, but it had approved the decision to supply it to South Vietnam.

The spokesman, in response to questions declared that the use of tear gas in instances of the type he had cited in South Vietnam was "not contrary to international law and practice."

Geneva Protocol

He drew attention to the 1925 Geneva protocol prohibiting use of "asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases" in warfare and declared that in Washington's view this protocol was not being violated.

To support the State Department contention that use of tear gases was not prohibited by the Geneva Protocol, the spokesman recalled that President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in 1943, had interpreted the criteria affecting the use of gases or any other method of warfare as outlawing the use of "inhumane devices of warfare."

President Roosevelt had also referred to methods of warfare as "outlawed by the general opinion of civilised mankind."

Not Contrary to Law

The use of tear gas at least in instances of the type which I have cited, is not contrary to international law and practice," the spokesman added.

Radio Hanoi reported two US and South Vietnamese planes were shot down and many others damaged by North Vietnamese groundfire on Monday.

In London a group of Labour parliamentarians yesterday asked British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart, now in Washington, to convey their indignation at United States Napalm attacks in Vietnam.

KABUL, Mar. 23.—Dr. Gerardo Kann a WHO expert on tuberculosis, called on Dr. Abdul Rahman Hakimi, President of Health Services of the Ministry of Public Health, yesterday morning.

The expert has come to Kabul to work with the Institute of Tuberculosis under the WHO assistance programme to Afghanistan.

New Year's Day Greetings Sent To His Majesty

KABUL, Mar. 23.—On New Year's Day congratulatory messages were received by His Majesty the King from the following kings, heads of state and governments.

King Faisal Saud of Saudi Arabia; Queen Juliana of Holland, Emperor Hirohito of Japan, President de Gaulle of France, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Acting President of the Republic of India, Edward Ochab, President of Poland, Anastas Mikoyan President of the Supreme Soviets Presidium, Brezhnev, First Secretary of Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President Tito of Yugoslavia, President Saragat of Italy and President Antonin Novotny of Czechoslovakia.

Glass Plant To Make Equipment For Laboratories

KABUL, Mar. 23.—The Department of Mineral and Geological Survey of the Ministry of Mines and Industries is planning to expand its glass making plant to manufacture apparatus needed by the country's various laboratories. The plant, which started operating last year, has so far produced over 1,000 items of laboratory equipment previously imported from foreign countries.

Sayed Hashim Mirzad, President of the Mineral Survey Department, said the plant had been set up because provision of glass apparatus was vital for the operation of laboratories. Shortage of equipment sometimes led to interruption and even stoppage of work. Moreover the number of laboratories was rapidly growing and their requirements had to be met.

The plant is being run by a number of foreign experts and two Afghan workers.

Mirzad hoped that with cooperation between the Ministry of Education and Kabul University the plant would be expanded to meet the needs of all laboratories in the country.

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KABUL TIMES

MARCH 23, 1965

Afghan-Pak
Relations

Field-Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, who won the presidential election last year, officially began his new five-year term as President of Pakistan today, which is the country's National Day. On this day in 1956 Pakistan was proclaimed a republic.

The people of Afghanistan wish their Pakistani brethren success in national reconstruction under the leadership of President Ayub Khan. We wish them success on the basis of close historical ties which have existed between the people of Afghanistan and the sub-continent of India of which Pakistan is a part. That our Pakistani brethren are making progress in their efforts to develop the country is a source of happiness for the people of Afghanistan. At the same time the people of Afghanistan hope for the kind of relations between the two nations which will lead to greater mutual co-operation and friendship and will also help strengthen peace in this part of the world.

Since the resumption of diplomatic relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan some progress has been made towards realization of these aims. President Ayub Khan's short visit to Kabul last year and the recently concluded transit agreement highlight the improved relations between the two countries. This is a welcome trend which should be continued.

The basic difference between Afghanistan and Pakistan is on the issue of self-determination for the people of Pakhtunistan. Afghan leaders have time and again expressed the hope that Pakistan will agree to discuss this one and only problem between the two countries on the basis of the wishes of the people and leaders of Pakhtunistan.

On Pakistan's National Day the people of Afghanistan cannot forget the recent bombing by Pakistani planes of areas in Northern Independent Pakhtunistan and Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan. Many are being killed and others, including

REQUIEM FOR RESERVE CURRENCIES

BY MAIWAND

The official claims of countries like West Germany, Japan, Australia, Sweden, Israel, Spain, Portugal and others on American gold stocks are enormous. The French plan to convert 250 million into gold soon along with the German and Japanese plans to push up the ratio of gold to their total reserves to 90 per cent is suggestive of a sort of run on American gold stocks. Gold reserves in the U.S. treasury have slipped from \$22,900 million in 1957 to \$15,000 million this year. On the other hand, foreign dollar deposits in American banks are up from \$5,000 million in 1949 to \$24,000 million. These deposits are subject to short notice withdrawal and conversion into gold.

President de Gaulle is showing himself in positive form in shaping the grand scheme for the future of West Germany and the other Common Market countries, now intends to demonstrate to the Anglo-Saxons that France's threats are no empty words in criticising the present international monetary system. He wants to put to practical test the American ability to convert official dollar balances into gold on request. It will serve as a practical demonstration of the fragility of the dollar as a reserve currency. This policy is in consonance with the view of Mr. Jacques Rueff of hitting the dollar at its weakest

moment and its weakest point. Although the Americans have said that this Cru plan does not have eternal verity, the French want to put it to test by forming a group of ten countries, comprising the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium and Sweden. With the operation of the plan all official settlements transactions between these ten countries will be made in gold. In case of general shortage of unconditional reserves (excluding credits) among them, the plan is to create a certain amount of Cru, expressed as a percentage of the group's official gold holdings, and distribute the Cru among the ten according to an agreed key. From then on official settlements must be made in gold and Cru in the same ratios as the overall gold Cru ratio.

If and when the Cru comes into existence, the London Economist writes, official gold shipments between the ten will simply be valued higher by the ratio in which Cru has been created, rather as happened in the old European Payments Union. Later on the amount of Cru may be increased, or the existing Cru liquidated. In this way countries that have not been buyers of Cru, according to the London Econo-

mist, will have to pay back other members' holdings of their Cru with gold.

As the developing countries of Asia and Africa generally hold their reserves in dollar and pound sterling rather than in gold, they will remain as spectators in the tussle of the warring-giants advocating a new international currency system based on gold. In reality, the weaknesses of the dollar will largely show up in case the big payment surpluses accrue in the Common Market countries, as they appear they will.

The voice of individual Afro-Asian nations can never be heard unless and until they form their own Common Market. We will not be in a position to deal on an equal footing with the financial centres either in matters concerning currency reforms or other vital questions affecting the very fabric of progressive industrial societies.

Be that as it may, the present gold-exchange standard is to the advantage of the United States and Britain vis-a-vis other industrialised countries in the sense that they can cover their payments deficits by increasing their short-term dollar or sterling debt. But this is ruinous for the credit of these countries because it increases inflationary trends there.

PRESS

At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis in its editorial questioned the wisdom of holding the Farmers' Day celebrations at the foothills of the Khair Khana Pass. Undoubtedly, it said, the programme arranged by the Ministry of Agriculture and other departments is useful and interesting for the farmers and other spectators, but should these festivities be held on a site which offers many difficulties with no apparent advantages.

The distance between the city and the Khair Khana Pass is one of the problems. There are many others, including the uneven ground, lots of dust and lack of proper food and water to drink for people who participate in the festivities. Perhaps the only reason for choosing this site is the fact that it is very spacious. This requirement could be met elsewhere in the town. The editorial mentioned the Ghazi stadium. While the stadium itself may not be large enough to accommodate all the people who attend the Farmers' Day celebrations, there is no reason why part of the ceremonies cannot be held outside the stadium.

The editorial expressed the hope that the authorities concerned will shed more light on the subject. "Unless there are good reasons for continuing the Farmers' Day festivities near the Khair Khana Pass," it said, "our suggestion should receive favourable consideration."

The same issue of the paper carried an article by Omaid entitled "Our Expectations From the Radio." While not feeling competent to pass any judgment on radio programmes in general, he said he would like to suggest improvements in radio plays, in which field he has a certain amount of experience.

Some years ago, Omaid said, people used to listen with great interest to radio plays because they were written by our own dramatists and mainly reflected life in the country. Nowadays, most of the plays are translated from foreign languages and as such are not very educational for the people since they portray a different pattern of social and material life.

It is also important, said the writer, that radio programmes should reach the masses. For this purpose, he advocated the import of low-priced transistor radios to be distributed among farmers and people living in areas where electric power is not available.

Yesterday's Islah commented editorially on the increase in bus fare. While appreciating the fact that no private organisation can be expected to run at a loss, the paper asked how the public could know whether the bus company had actually been losing money. It is difficult to lose in day-to-day operations.

The paper suggested that in order to clear all doubts the company and indeed other companies running along similar lines should publish their balance sheets for public information. The people would not mind an increase in fares if the balance sheet really showed a big loss. But if it showed a profit its distribution to the shareholders, then, the editorial said, the increase in bus fares should be reconsidered in the interest of the public.

Both Anis and Islah carried the text of the speech delivered by Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yusuf on New Year's eve over Radio Afghanistan.

Radio Afghanistan
Programme

TUESDAY

I English Programme:
3:00-3:30 p.m. AST 15225 Kcs on 19 m band.
II English Programme:
3:30-4:00 p.m. AST 15225 Kcs on 19 m band.
Urdu Programme:
6:00-6:30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.
III English Programme:
6:30-7:00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.
Arabic Programme:
9:00-10:00 p.m. AST 11945 Kcs on 25 m band.
German Programme:
10:00-10:30 p.m. AST 9635 Kcs on 31 m band.
French Programme:
10:30-11:00 p.m. AST 9635 Kcs on 31 m band.
Russian Programme:
11:15-11:30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs on 62 m band.

WESTERN MUSIC

Sunday 9:00-10:30 p.m. AST classical and light music alternating.
Friday 1:00 to 1:45 p.m. popular tunes. From 5 to 5:30 p.m. daily except Fridays, popular music.
Besides these daily except Fridays 8:00-9:00 a.m. programme contains international tunes including western light music.

Air Services

WEDNESDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

Karachi, Kandahar, Kabul
Arrival 1200
Departure 1230
Kabul-Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival 1605
Departure 1630
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar
Departure 1330
Kabul-Kandahar
Departure 1330

AEROFLOT
Moscow, Tashkent, Kabul
Arrival 0905
Departure 1210
Kabul-Tashkent, Moscow
Departure 1210

Important
Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122
Police 20502-211 22
Traffic 20159-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan 24538
New Clinic 24072
D'Afghanistan Bank 22045
Pashtany Tejaraty Bank 22082
20703
20502
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Karim Char No. 23826
Yousufi Phone No. 21594
Fazlali Phone No. 20887
Asri No. 24231
Yousufi No. 21584



Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yusuf is seen here talking through an interpreter to Marshal Chen Yi at a reception which the Prime Minister gave in honour of the Chinese delegation last night. (See story on page 1).

Role Of Industry In China's Agriculture

Marshal Chen Yi, the Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of China is in Kabul. This article is produced from Chinese sources on the occasion of his visit.

The general policy of economic development adopted by China takes agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor.

Since the land reform in 1952, China's basic line in agriculture has been to bring about farm collectivisation first, and in this basis, to carry out modernisation. Modernisation of farming in China consists of mechanisation, electrification, extensive irrigation and widespread use of chemical fertilisers and other chemicals. Since the forming of the people's communes, which brought agriculture to a more advanced stage of collectivisation, modernisation on a more extensive scale has become possible.

China is mechanising farming step by step, passing through the intermediate stage of semi-mechanisation from traditional hand tools. Full and partial mechanisation is carried out simultaneously, with emphasis on partial mechanisation over a fairly long period. Besides fully mechanised farm equipment, the industrial departments are supplying the people's communes with large quantities of semi-mechanised and improved farm tools such as double-shielded ploughs, horse-drawn seeders and hoes, hand-operated insecticide sprayers, waterwheels and rubber-tired carts.

This is done in consideration of the financial resources at the disposal of the people's communes and the cultural and technical level of the peasants. Before liberation, the individual farm economy was so backward that only hand tools and draught animals were used. Even so, many poorer peasants were short of these, especially draught animals. In recent years, in particular since 1962, the amount of capital goods supplied by industry to the farms has increased considerably. Total capacity of mechanised pumping stations, which are a vital guarantee against drought or flood, by 1963 was 30 times that of 1957. The number of tractors grew by 380 per cent. Industry also is supplying more chemicals, ranging from fertiliser to weed killers, and building material for water conservation and rural housing.

A bigger increase was reported in 1964. Equipment supplied to capital construction projects alone was four times that of 1963, running to tens of thousands of commodities.

Metallurgical or intensive cultivation and diversified farming are an excellent tradition among China's peasants. The more farm work, especially labour-consuming tasks done by machines, the more manpower and draught animals are spared for intensive and diversified farming and capital undertaking like water conservancy and irrigation projects. In this way, many communes are placed on an even stronger economic footing, and many farming areas are more rounded in their development. Many traditional cotton producing areas, for example, are becoming self-sufficient in grain. Side-line occupations, neglected before because of the shortage of manpower, add to the cash income.

The planned supply of electricity to the farms started from a number of key areas. Besides big power stations in the industrial centres, numerous small hydro-electric power stations are built by the people's communes.

The effective industrial aid has greatly changed the country's farming conditions. Today 90 per cent of China's 2,000 counties have power-driven irrigation equipment watering an area six times the 1957 figure. More than 70 per cent of the counties are served by farm machinery stations run either by the state or the people's communes. They have over 100,000 tractors (in terms of 15 horsepower units), five times the 1957 figure. There have been similar increases in power consumption, chemicals and others.

China is a large country with great differences in climate, crops and cultivation methods. In helping agriculture, industrial departments have to take into consideration the specific local conditions of various areas. Modern science and technology have to be integrated with the traditional experience of the peasants. For land reclamation, the big Red Flag 80 tractor is made by the tractor industry and for irrigated fields and fruits and vegetable gardens the small worker-peasants 7 rotary tiller, is supplied. In a rice-growing province in the lower Yangtze River valley, a power-driven cable apparatus have been devised to tow a plough in the water-filled fields, where ploughing with water buffaloes in knee-deep mud is a hard and time-consuming job.

With the stronger collective economy of the people's communes and increasing aid from industry, China's peasants are in a better position today to cope with the vagaries of nature. The farmland that gives high and stable yields has increased in recent years. This type of farmland, cultivated with the increasing amount of farm equipment at the disposal of the people's communes, is able to stand up against flood or drought and is now found in many important grain and cotton

provinces. The more manpower and draught animals are spared for intensive and diversified farming and capital undertaking like water conservancy and irrigation projects. In this way, many communes are placed on an even stronger economic footing, and many farming areas are more rounded in their development. Many traditional cotton producing areas, for example, are becoming self-sufficient in grain. Side-line occupations, neglected before because of the shortage of manpower, add to the cash income.

The rise in production and income, in turn, spruces the process of farm modernisation. Besides offering an inexhaustible market for manufactured goods, capital and consumer, the rural economy, by its growth in the last few years, has assured the state of growing quantities of marketable grain, cotton, oil and other industrial crops and other farm produce.

By aiding agriculture, industry not only accelerates agricultural growth but also its own development and that of the national economy as a whole.

Masood Attacks
Seroogai Posts

KABUL, Mar. 23.—A report from central Pakhtunistan says that a group of nationalists of the Masood tribe under the leadership of Aurang Khan and Zah Khan, Ramuzani, recently attacked a Pakistani military post at Seroogai. The exchange of fire is reported to have lasted for an hour.

Later, another group of Masood nationalists attacked 15 Pakistani lorries carrying soldiers from Jandoola to Wana. Three Pakhtunistani nationalists were injured in the clash and heavy damage was inflicted on the Pakistani vehicles.

The report adds that following frequent attacks by Masood nationalists, Pakistani planes began continuous flights over the Masood area. The nationalists have even continued their activities against the Pakistan government.

MAN "TALKS"
TO MACHINE

BY V. GOLYACHY

Scientists of many countries have been working on the fascinating problem of teaching a machine to "speak" in different languages. Is it possible to do that? When you start talking about computers, language, you are transported to it were to the amazing world of fiction, where machines talk with people, where they understand the commands of man at once. No, you will not see either huge mechanical robots or thinking omniscient machines in the laboratories working on mechanical translation. You will only find some metal cabinets standing around here and there, and not very large, control desks with dozens of keys, push buttons and blinking lamps. Yes, and several tables strewn with punched cards and tapes.

What does the puzzling perforated design on these cards and tapes stand for? Machine language is intelligible for the moment, to only a select few.

Incidentally, that is not exactly so. The characteristic rhythmic tapping of teletype keys can be heard in the centre of the room. That is one of the machines translating by itself a text from its language. Your ear catches scraps of puzzling phrases, the machine "remembers" the machine "substituted" all you would have to hear now would be something like this: "the machine has burst out laughing", or "the machine is in a bad mood today. Mistake?" You may well ask, "No, just a very ordinary electronic computer. It is simply that this is an extraordinary day for the experts and a new world for the uninitiated. Not only the atomic and space age has begun, but also the age of cybernetics—the science to which the future belongs. It opens up boundless horizons to mankind."

Problems that seem paradoxical at first glance have been put on the agenda. One of them is the problem of man-machine dealings with these machines. This means something more than a mere knowledge of the design of the electronic computer, and ability to interpret its signals. When a stream of such machines begins flowing into industry, construction and transport, people will have to learn how to "talk" to the machine, to understand its language, to give it orders. That is why a new language—machine language—has appeared in the world which basically differs from all existing languages. A special "machine vocabulary" has appeared too.

Ceausescu Elected New
Party Chief in Rumania

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Mar. 23.—(AP)—Nicolae Ceausescu, a 47-year-old member of the politbureau of the Rumanian Communist Party, Monday was elected new party chief to succeed the late George Gheorghiu-Dej.

In a surprise reshuffle of the party leadership abolishing the dual role held by Gheorghiu-Dej as head of State and First Party Secretary, the Central Committee also named Chivu Stoica, a 56-year-old veteran and close associate of the late leader, as its candidate for President of the State Council.

Free Exchange Rates At
D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Mar. 23.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank, approved in Afghanistan for use in exchange currency.

Buyer	Seller
At 65 (per US dollar)	At 65.50
At 124 (per one pound sterling)	At 124.40
At 1,625 (per one hundred German Mark)	At 1,627.50
At 1,513.39 (per one hundred Swiss Franc)	At 1,515.00
At 1,415.79 (per one hundred French Franc)	At 1,418.92

Chen Yi's Speech

(Contd from page 1)
help in ensuring peace and international justice, which are the paramount aims of the U.N.

Referring to the visit of their Majesties the King and Queen paid to China five months ago, the Prime Minister said the warm welcome extended by the leaders and the people of China was a source of great pleasure to their Majesties themselves as well as the people of Afghanistan.

In his speech the Chinese Deputy Prime Minister rejoiced over the fact that Afghanistan pursues an independent policy of non-alignment and peace and has made positive contributions to the cause of Asian and African solidarity against imperialism. He hoped that during the course of the new year Afghanistan will achieve bigger successes.

There has been a great development in the friendship between China and Afghanistan in the past few years, continued Chen Yi. "The visit to China made by their Majesties the King and the Queen last October ushered in a new phase in the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries," he said.

The Sino-Afghan agreements reached in the past and the agreement which he will sign during his visit here are all results of the development of friendship between the two countries, he added.

The formal demarcation of the Sino-Afghan border has brought the people of the two countries nearer, he continued. There is rarely a case in international conduct in which the whole work is accomplished within less than two years, from the start of negotiations to the completion of the boundary survey, the erection of boundary markers and the signing of the protocol.

Marshal Chen Yi said the Sino-Afghan cooperation shows that all issues between Asian and African countries can be satisfactorily settled, provided they cherish the desire for friendly cooperation and consult each other on an equal footing in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation.

Afghanistan and China both need friendly cooperation, and there is no conflict of interests between them, he said. The Chinese people have done nothing harmful to Afghanistan, nor have the Afghan people done anything harmful to China.

We are fully convinced that with the joint efforts of our two governments and peoples, Sino-Afghan friendship will continue to grow in strength.

"Afghanistan has never forfeited its independence, and the Chinese people highly admire it for having repeatedly repulsed foreign aggression," he concluded.

Among those who attended the function were Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Zahir, members of the cabinet, the President of the Afghan-Chinese Friendship Society, the Mayor of Kabul, the Governor

Belyaev, Leonov Describe Smooth Landing Of Voskhod

MOSCOW, March 23, (Tass).—

COLONEL Pavel Belyaev and Lt-Colonel Alexei Leonov are in the north Urals where their spaceship Voskhod II has landed. They are feeling very well and are in a good mood, Tass special correspondent reports from Baikonur cosmodrome.

The scientific programme which envisaged Leonov emerging from the capsule was fulfilled, Belyaev stated at the first press conference at the cosmodrome. All systems of the ship functioned irreproachably. The experiment was carried out over the territory of the Soviet Union. When all was ready the commander tapped Alexei on his shoulder and said: "It is time". They opened the hatch and Leonov disappeared through it.

The commander remarked: "We were talking to each other all the time and worked without haste so as to fulfil the scientific task with utmost precision".

"I was astonished by everything I saw when I found myself in space," Leonov said. The earth below was flat and its curvature was noticeable only on the horizon. Right in front of me there was black sky and the stars were bright but not twinkling. The sun had no halo and seemed to be welded into the black velvety background."



ALEXEI A. LEONOV

Leonov also pointed out that from space he could discern the Black and Azov Seas. Over the Caucasus he even noticed the haze of clouds.

During the experiment, Leonov maintained radio contact not only with his commander but also with the ground. He heard Moscow Radio broadcast a Tass report on their flight.

The cosmonaut said that leaving the cabin "was not difficult, even simple". "The ship shook, and even seemed to lurch forward slightly from the push made by my movement."

When the cosmonaut left the cabin, he made a movement first with one arm and then another, and moved his foot. Everything was normal. He then threw out his arms as wings. "A very pleasant sensation," he remarked.

The return to the cabin was

nor of Kabul, the Chinese Ambassador and some other heads of diplomatic missions.

more difficult. Alexei Leonov said there was "nothing in common" between floating in space and swimming in water. "You simply float around the ship".

Pavel Belyaev said that the ship had reacted to Leonov's movement in space. "I could hear when Alexei knocked on the cabin wall with his foot and moved his hands over the ship's surface," he remarked.

Leonov said it was an interesting experience to look at the spaceship from outside. "The portholes were like big eyes, and the antenna like thin tentacles."

The cosmonaut said he felt "rather tired" in space.

The space suit ensured complete safety but "we are not yet used to working in it". "The gloves I wore were not as elegant and comfortable as those I use on earth," he remarked.

Once the cosmonauts' attention was attracted by some object. "We even cried with surprise



PAVEL I. BELYAEV

when we saw a man-made satellite of the earth approximately one kilometre away from the ship," Belyaev said.

"The time will come when link-ups in outer space will become an ordinary occurrence. We shall learn to meet one another on space trails and even go from one ship to another."

On Friday, on the 18th circuit, Pavel Belyaev took manual controls to bring the ship down to earth. "I acted as during the run-throughs on the ground," he said. "Manual controls were switched on in time. All systems worked without a hitch. We were the first to use manual controls to bring the ship down, and they did not fail us."

"Our ship landed imperceptibly. We switched on the radio and reported to the state commission that everything was in order."

Kalay Marks Tenth Year Of Publication

KABUL, Mar. 23.—Kalay, a periodical published by the Department of Rural Development, marked its tenth year of its publication.

At a function attended by editors of some newspapers and officials of the Rural Development Department H. Nawabi, the editor of "Kalay", recounted the history of the paper and explained the role played by the paper in enlightening villagers.

Mohammad Abraham Abbasi, President of the Journalists Association, praised the Rural Development Department's work and described the service rendered by Kalay to the rural community as valuable and important. He said that education and enlightenment of village people was essential.

In a speech Parkash, the UN adviser to the Rural Development Department, stressed the importance of the role played by newspapers and urged the country's press to cooperate with Kalay in publicising rural development programmes.

Ranger Nine On Near Perfect Path To Moon Crater

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, Mar. 23.—Americas Ranger 9 Spacecraft is on a near perfect path to its intended target on the moon—the crater Alphonsus.

Ranger 9, launched from Cape Kennedy Sunday at 2137 GMT, is expected to impact on the moon around 1400 GMT Wednesday after a 240,000-mile (384,000-kilometre) journey.

Powered by an Atlas-Agena two-stage rocket, the spacecraft was first put into an orbit 115 miles (184 kilometres) above earth. Then the second stage fired again, hurling the craft out of earth orbit and on a path toward the moon.

Ranger 9 is the last of a series of moon probes by that name conducted by the United States. Like its immediate predecessors, Ranger 7 and 8, it carries cameras to take closeup pictures of the moon in the final minutes before impact. But unlike the other shots, which were aimed at the moon's flat plains areas, scientists have aimed Ranger 9 at the major crater Alphonsus.

Lunar experts rule out the crater as a possible manned landing site because of its jagged, rugged features. However, it is of scientific importance because both United States and Soviet astronomers have detected slight wisps of gas emanating from it, suggesting that not all of the moon's surface is cold and inactive.

Ranger 7 last year, and Ranger 8 on February 20 this year, returned a total of more than 11,000 pictures of two flat plains on the moon believed to be suitable manned landing sites.

Ranger 9 is equipped with a battery of six cameras to take several thousand closeup pictures in the final 40 minutes before impact.

It is expected that the pictures will have more contrast than those taken by Rangers 7 and 8 because the sun will be lower in the lunar sky when Ranger 9 lands than was the case in the earlier probes.

The Ranger 9 experiment also involves the use on earth of a telescopic camera a "Bu-scope". The camera will be trained on the predicted impact area in the hope that the actual crash can be seen.

The crater Alphonsus is about 65 to 70 miles (104 to 112 kilometres) wide. It is about 250 miles (400 kilometres) south of the lunar equator, and 150 miles (240 kilometres) to the left of the moon's north-south line.

Shortly after its launching, control of the 65-hour Ranger 9 operation was shifted from Cape Kennedy to the California Institute of Technology jet propulsion laboratory in Pasadena.

On Monday, scientists at the laboratory decided to delay from 24 hours until Tuesday morning—a planned in-flight manoeuvre to put the Ranger 9 on a more nearly perfect path to the moon.

According to calculations, at 2000 GMT Monday Ranger 9 would have been 123,515 miles (197,624 kilometres) from earth, travelling at 3,769 miles (6,030.4 kilometres) per hour. And by 0200 GMT Tuesday it will be 144,488 miles (231,180.8 kilometres) from earth, travelling at 3,389 miles (5,422.5 kilometres) per hour.

AT THE CINEMA

PARK CINEMA:

At 2, 4-30, 7, 9, p.m. Italian-French film **WOMEN HAVE NO PATIENCE** with Dari translation

KABUL CINEMA:

At 1-30, 4, 6-30, p.m. Indian film.

ZAINEB CINEMA:

At 2, 4, 6 p.m. Russian film **CRANES ARE FLYING**

Conference For Farmers Planned

KABUL, Mar. 23.—Representatives of farmers and livestock owners, some governors, provincial directors of agriculture and representatives of the ministries concerned will attend a conference to be held by the Ministry of Agriculture this month. Development of agriculture and tree planting, irrigation, better methods of cultivation and the need to acquaint farmers with the problems of agriculture will be among the subjects to be discussed.

Improvement of economic and social conditions of the country's farmers and cattle breeders will be the main topic for discussion.

Speeches will be delivered on land exploitation, regulations governing relations between agricultural workers and employers, and animal taxation, agricultural and livestock unions, agricultural cooperatives and loans, and fixing the rate of prices of agricultural and animal products.

Abdul Wahab Safi, Director of the Department of Laws in the Ministry of Agriculture, who is in charge of the programme for the conference, said that lectures will be delivered by local and foreign experts on means of developing agriculture and on modern methods of cultivation.

Tolls Imposed On Vehicles Using Two Highways

According to a Finance Ministry announcement, to meet the expenditure required for the maintenance of Salang and Tang-i-Gharou highways a toll has been imposed beginning the 1st of Hamal March 21) on all vehicles—cars, buses and trucks—passing through these highways. The toll will be collected at the following points:

1. In Salang a bus or truck will be charged one hundred afghanis and a car fifty afghanis.

2. On the Kabul-Torkham Highway the toll will be af. 50 for buses and trucks and af. 30 for cars.

On Salang Highway the toll will be collected at Khenjan for Kabul bound vehicles and in Kalatak from Doshi bound vehicles. Kabul-Torkham highway toll will be collected at Kaj from Jalalabad bound vehicles and Dorahi from Kabul bound vehicles. Vehicles which do not pass these points will not have to pay any toll.

All vehicles, public or private, with no exception will have to pay the toll and receive printed, numbered receipts.

Final Decision On Gemini Take Off Depends On Clouds

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, March 23, (AP).—

THE weather looked good enough Monday to space officials that they tentatively decided the two-man Gemini spacecraft could go Tuesday, but a final decision was reserved until a few hours before the 1400 GMT launch time.

The two astronauts, the Titan rocket and spacecraft were in excellent condition for the three-orbit, five-hour dash into space.

But cloudy skies kept the projected flight of astronauts Virgil I. (Gus) Grissom and John W. Young in some doubt. The final decision on the weather would be made at 170 minutes before launch when valves are opened to allow one of the propellants into the engine plumbing.

The fuel tanks of the Titan rocket were to be loaded with the two propellants about 2330 GMT. Dr. Charles Berry, chief physician for the astronauts, said they

were "more than go," and officials in charge of the spacecraft and the booster rocket said they were the best ever delivered and in excellent condition.

The astronauts were due to board the spacecraft just 100 minutes before launching time.

ADVT.

Exhibition of school life in Japan. Photographs of school life in Japan, textbooks, children's works. On the ground floor of the Ministry of Education. March 24-30, from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

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